

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT THE STUDIO OF JAMES E. FRASER,
SCULPTOR, AND AT THE OFFICE OF JOHN RUSSELL POPE, ARCHITECT,
IN NEW YORK CITY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1921.

A Committee meeting was held in the studio of Mr. James E. Fraser, sculptor, and Mr. John Russell Pope, architect, New York City, on Tuesday, December 13, 1921.

The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman;
Mr. Greenleaf;
Mr. Fraser;
Mr. Bacon;
Mr. Ayres;
Mr. Mowbray;

also Lieut. Colonel C. O. Sherrill, Secretary and Executive Officer, and Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Assistant to the Secretary.

1. ✓ PEACE DOLLAR: In accordance with a request of the Director of the Mint the Commission under date of November 23, 1921 invited eight of the leading medalists of the country to compete in a program of competition, (Exhibit A) for the purpose of securing a suitable model for the Peace Dollar. The competition expired on December 12, 1921. The members met at the studio of Mr. Fraser for the purpose of making the award. Mr. Daniel Chester French and Mr. Herbert Adams, former sculptor members of the Commission, were also present. Mr. Fraser reported that models had been received from each of the eight competitors and from two others.

The models were carefully inspected by the members and considering the fact that the medalists had only three weeks for their work the results were considered remarkable. The award was unanimously made to Anthony de Francisci, sculptor, of New York City. Mr. Francisci's model represented the head of Liberty on the obverse, and an eagle on the reverse. The committee made the award to Mr. Francisci with the understanding that he would perfect the model

in all its details under the direction of Mr. Fraser, and that the model would have the approval of the Director of the Mint.

The sculptors submitted two models for the reverse in accordance with permission granted in the program of competition. The two additional sets of models were submitted by Mr. W. T. Morgan, Chief Engraver at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and by a Mr. Folio, of New York City, but were not considered a part of the competition.

The Committee requested that the Director of the Mint be advised of the result of the competition.

2. ✓ ALEXANDER HAMILTON STATUE: The Committee approved the full-sized statue of Alexander Hamilton, by Mr. James E. Fraser, sculptor, which is to be located on the south front of the Treasury at Washington. The Committee thought the model bespeaks a most beautiful statue of Alexander Hamilton, representing him in his characteristic colonial costume.

3. VERDUN MEDAL: Mr. Moore brought to the attention of the Committee the completed Verdun Medal in gold. Mr. Moore reported that the medal would be given to the Secretary of War, whereupon the State Department would be requested to transmit it to the American Ambassador in Paris, to be presented to the City of Verdun.

4. ✓ STATUE OF LINCOLN: Colonel Sherrill reported that a number of organizations regret that the Statue of Lincoln which formerly stood in front of the City Hall is being left in the storerooms of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, and that these organizations desire the statue re-erected at its former site. The Committee gave the matter consideration and adopted the following resolution:

That pending the enactment of legislation by Congress for the re-erection of the statue of Lincoln, which formerly stood in front of the City Hall, the statue be removed from the storerooms of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds and placed temporarily in the National Museum; that should it be decided to re-erect the statue on public grounds in the District of Columbia, the Commission believe the statue should be re-erected at Fort Stevens, where Lincoln was under fire.

The Committee called attention to the fact that by re-erection of the statue at the present time in front of the former City Hall, which is now the Supreme Court Building of the District of Columbia, the statue would be out of harmony with that building because of its having been remodeled. Furthermore the street lay-out and curbing are different from what they were at the time of the dedication of this statue of Lincoln, so that the statue re-erected at its former site would be between the sidewalk and the curb, in space inadequate for a statue.

5. J PARKS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - PINEY BRANCH: Mr. Moore reported that on Saturday, December 10th, he made a trip of inspection with Senator Ball, Chairman of the Senate Committee of the District of Columbia, and members of the Board of Trade, to Piney Branch and observed the damage which has been done in the Piney Branch valley between Sixteenth and Fourteenth Streets by the District Government permitting the construction of Arkansas Avenue in this locality. The Piney Branch Parkway is an extension of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, and it is inadvisable to construct a roadway through this area between Sixteenth and Fourteenth Streets on a high level. Mr. Moore stated that Senator Ball and the committee felt that prompt action by Congress is necessary and that the Committee hopes to make a careful study of the parks and reservations needed in that part of the District of Columbia.

6. BELL SCHOOL: Mr. Harris, Municipal Architect, submitted a revised design for the Bell School. The Committee approved the design with the sug-

gestion that a flag pole be erected over the center of the building, and that on the facade near the cornice at the center of the building there be shown an emblem, or the seal of the District of Columbia.

7. √ CAMP MERRITT MEMORIAL: The Committee considered in detail the design and model for the Camp Merritt (N. J.) War Memorial, submitted by the Camp Merritt Memorial Association. The monument is to consist primarily of an obelisk sixty-nine feet high. Mr. H. W. Corbett, one of the architects of the memorial, was present and stated that the locality where the monument will be is practically uninhabited, but that it is proposed to have the monument commemorate the site of the former Camp Merritt. The Committee thought it desirable to place the monument at some distance back from the main roadway, but Mr. Corbett reported that they own only a limited tract of ground for their monument, although he would inquire as to securing the additional space that may be needed. The Committee thought it would be desirable to have a landscape setting about the monument, but upon Mr. Corbett's report that there would be difficulty in the upkeep of the trees, hedge and grass it was thought that the landscape features would have to be omitted. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the obelisk be placed on a plinth with buffers at the corners and a pavement about the monument.

8. √ GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE: Colonel Sherrill reported that under date of December 5, 1921, a bill (H. R. 9288) was introduced in Congress, contemplating the erection of a General Accounting Office of the United States on grounds directly west of the Senate Office Building, on square 685. Colonel Sherrill stated that a more desirable location for the General Accounting Office would be nearer the United States Treasury, possibly on the square between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, south of Pennsylvania Avenue, where it could adjoin the site proposed for the Archives Building and that before action is taken on the bill

the matter should also have the consideration of the Public Buildings Commission.

The Committee did not favor placing the Accounting Office on the square proposed near the Capitol, and recommended that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House refer the bill to the Commission of Fine Arts for a report in the matter.

9. ✓ ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS: Colonel Sherrill reported that he had received from Elliott Woods, architect of the Capitol, sketches for development of the Capitol grounds so as to include the ground north of the Capitol known as Union Station Plaza and to a considerable extent the area south of the Capitol. The Committee thought that while the Organic Act creating the Commission exempts the Capitol this does not apply to the Capitol grounds, or any proposed extension of the Capitol grounds, and that in accordance with the Executive Order of President Harding of July 28, 1921 designs for enlarging the Capitol grounds should be brought before the Commission of Fine Arts.

10. ✓ METHODIST HEADQUARTERS BUILDING: Colonel Sherrill brought to the attention of the Committee designs submitted by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for a building which they propose to erect at First Street and Maryland Avenue, northeast. The Committee observed that it is proposed to erect the building in an area adjoining the square designated for the building of the Supreme Court of the United States. After careful consideration of the matter the Committee disapproved the erection of the Methodist Headquarters Building on the area suggested, and recommended that the proper authorities be advised that the area, with other squares immediately surrounding the Capitol grounds, be reserved for Government buildings.

11. ✓ BUILDING FOR SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES: Mr. Moore stated that he had conferred with Chief Justice Taft regarding a building for the

Supreme Court on the day Mr. Taft became Chief Justice (July 7, 1921) and that the Chief Justice had strongly endorsed the plan, saying that each of the Associate Justices should have their special rooms; that there are rooms needed for the attorneys who come to try cases; and that there should be adequate space for the Supreme Court Library. Also space is needed for other offices connected with the Supreme Court of the United States. The Committee thought that the Supreme Court should have all the ground along First Street between East Capitol Street and B Street, northeast, and suggested that the matter be taken up with Chief Justice Taft for his further recommendation in the matter. (Exhibit B).

12. ✓ PAINTING, LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT CONFERENCE: Colonel Sherrill reported that the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts is desired in the matter of securing a good painting of the Limitation of Armament Conference now in session in Washington, and that Mr. John Christen Johansen, portrait painter of New York City, has been recommended for the work. Mr. Mowbray, painter member of the Commission, stated that he would not hesitate to confirm Mr. Johansen, whereupon the Committee endorsed the appointment of Mr. Johansen for executing this painting.

13. ↓ WAR MEMORIAL, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT: Under date of December 9, 1921, the Commission received the following letter from Mr. W. C. Henderson, Chairman, Department of Agriculture War Memorial Committee, together with a design:

"In accordance with your recent conference, no action has been taken by this Committee in regard to the adoption of a design for a memorial nor does the Committee have it in mind to take any action whatever pending the receipt of the suggestions which we anticipate from the Fine Arts Commission. However, at the request of the architects, I am sending under separate cover for your consideration a design for a memorial, which has been prepared by Glenn Brown and Bedford Brown IV of this city."

The Committee thought the design itself was unfitted to a place in the Mall, although it might be in keeping with Arlington. It was a design for

a mortuary monument (a "sarcophagus" in front of a proposed marble or bronze slab) instead of a Mall feature, and could never be related to the improvements which are now under way in the Mall. The Committee therefore disapproved the design and requested that the Agricultural Department War Memorial Committee be advised accordingly. (Exhibit C).

At the same time the Committee felt that definite action should be taken with reference to designs for monuments for the Mall including the White House axis that are being submitted, and adopted the following Resolution:

"That no monuments other than those included in the general plan for the Mall including the White House axis will be at the present time considered for the Mall."

The Committee stated that the Mall at present is undeveloped and the scheme of monuments there should be considered as a whole before the exact location of any one is determined.

14. ↓ MARKERS OF EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS: Colonel Sherrill brought to the attention of the Committee a communication from Colonel J. McA. Palmer, President of the Battle Monuments Board, of the War Department (Exhibit D), setting forth in detail suggestions made by the Battle Monuments Board of the War Department regarding present plans of the Battle Monuments Board for marking the battle fields in Europe.

The Committee gave the subject very careful consideration and submitted a report to the Battle Monuments Board as follows:

1. The Commission recommend that in the personnel of the Battle Monument Commission proposed, the representative of the Commission of Fine Arts be omitted. All plans and designs, however, should be brought to the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts.

2. The Commission recommend that a complete model of a Relief Map, together with the base on which the map will be placed, be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts. The Commission recommend the simplest possible border in the metal and omission of embellishments. The Commission urge a simple design for the base and they lay stress on

the importance of good lettering, - the Roman letter to be used.

3. The Commission recommend that the stone used as a support for the Relief Map be made of durable character. The Commission suggest the incision in good lettering of the words "United States of America" (or the coat-of-arms of the United States), and the numerals of the United States Army Divisions. The Division insignia may well be eliminated from the stone, because of the expense of designing, and arranging and cutting the emblems.

4. The Plain Stone Monuments proposed should be simple in design, without ornamentation, but care should be taken to see that there is good lettering.

5. Bronze tablets require careful arrangements of inscriptions and especial attention to lettering. Ornament should be omitted.

6. In connection with the location of the larger monuments proposed, the Commission call attention to the plans prepared under the direction of the Secretary of War by the Commission of Fine Arts for the permanent American Cemeteries in Europe. These plans have the approval of the War Department and they contemplate establishing permanent cemeteries at Suresnes, Romagne, Belleau-Wood, Bony, France, and Brookwood, England. In addition the War Department proposes to establish permanent cemeteries at St. Mihiel, at Seringes et Nesles, and one in Belgium. The plans provide for large monuments in connection with each of these cemeteries, each of which is to have the character of Arlington. All plans for large monuments on the battlefields should be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for advice. Various organizations interested in war memorials have reported their desire to the Commission of erecting monuments on the battlefields of France, and good order requires supervision.

The Commission assumes that inscriptions on designs submitted will be historically correct.

15. AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE: Mr. Moore reported, with regard to the pending plans for developing the American Cemeteries in Europe, that General Rogers, who is in France at the present time, had recommended an expenditure for next year of \$856,000; that the report of General Rogers has had the approval of General Pershing, Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright, and the Secretary of War, and is now awaiting the approval of Congress.

The members met at the office of Mr. Pope at two o'clock in the afternoon to resume the session. The members very much regretted the absence of Mr. Pope, who was prevented from being present because of illness.

December 14, 1921.

My dear Mr. Baker:

In accordance with your request of November 17, 1921 the Commission of Fine Arts submit herewith the designs for the silver Peace Dollar with their approval and recommendation that the designs be executed at the United States Mint. Both the obverse and the reverse were prepared by Mr. Anthony de Francisci, sculptor, of New York City. They were selected as the result of a competition participated in by the following medalists:

Mr. Robert Aitken	Mr. John Flanagan
Mr. Chester Beach	Mr. Henry Hering
Mr. Victor D. Brenner	Mr. H. A. MacNeil
Mr. Anthony de Francisci	Mr. Adolf Weinman

While the time at the disposition of the artist was limited to three weeks the Commission are satisfied with the character of the selected designs, together with the work of the competitors generally.

Very respectfully, yours,

(signed) C. O. Sherrill
Lieut. Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

Hon. Raymond T. Baker,
Director of the Mint.

PROGRAM OF COMPETITION FOR THE PEACE DOLLAR.

In conformity to the Act of Congress creating the Commission of Fine Arts and Executive Orders issued to officials of the Government, the Director of the Mint called upon the Commission of Fine Arts to assist him to secure a new design for the silver dollar.

The following are the specifications:

1 - The new dollar is to be of the same size and weight as the silver dollar now in circulation.

2 - The coinage law reads (Section 18, R. S. 3517):

"That upon the coins of the United States there shall be the following device and legends - Upon one side there shall be an impression, emblematic of Liberty, with an inscription of the word 'Liberty' and the year of the coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle with the inscription 'United States of America' and 'E Pluribus Unum', and the designation of the value of the coin * * *, and the Director of the Mint with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may cause the motto 'In God We Trust' inscribed upon such coins as shall admit of such motto."

The Act of May 18, 1908 makes the use of the motto "In God We Trust" obligatory.

3 - The models are to be five times the size of the present silver dollar. On one side a Liberty head is to be used similar to that on the present coin, but made as beautiful and full of character as possible. The other side is left to the imagination of the artist, exercised within the limits of the coinage law, as above quoted. It is the desire of the Director of the Mint that the dollar shall be decidedly American in spirit, and in some way represent Peace or Limitation of Armaments. It is to be called the Peace Dollar. The lettering now on the dollar must be retained, but not necessarily in the present form.

4 - The object of the competition being to secure a silver dollar

of the highest artistic excellence, the Director of the Mint reserves the right to make separate selections for the two sides of the dollar. It will be the endeavor of the Commission to so interpret this requirement as to make a resort to it only under exceptional circumstances.

5 - Each competitor will receive \$100. for his sketch models. The price for the finished model will be \$750. for each side clear, the Government paying for the reductions and the dies which will be made at the United States Mint.

6 - The models are to be not more than five times the size of the silver dollar, and are to be in ivory finished plaster. They shall be accompanied by a photograph reduced to the actual size of the silver dollar. The artists may submit two models for the reverse and one for the obverse.

7 - The models submitted shall be securely wrapped and addressed to Mr. James E. Fraser, 3 Macdougall Alley, New York City, in plain lettering, with no other lettering thereon, and delivered at this address not later than December 12, 1921. With each model must be enclosed a plain opaque sealed envelope, without any superscription or mark of any kind; the envelope to contain the name and address of the competitor.

8 - The following sculptors to be asked to participate in the competition:

Mr. Robert Aitken	Mr. John Flanagan
Mr. Chester Beach	Mr. Henry Hering
Mr. Victor D. Brenner	Mr. H. A. MacNeil
Mr. Anthony de Francisci	Mr. Adolf Weinman

9 - The design to be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts, Mr. Daniel Chester French and Mr. Herbert Adams, former sculptor members of the Commission, may be associated with the Commission in reaching a decision.

10 - No mention of this competition shall be made in the press, excepting by the authority of the Director of the Mint.

C O P Y

December 16, 1921.

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

Unofficially the Commission of Fine Arts are advised that you look with favor upon the idea of erecting a building for the Supreme Court of the United States and are well disposed to a location balancing the Congressional Library.

There have just come to the Commission designs of a building to be erected by the Methodists of the United States for the business purposes of their denomination, at Maryland Avenue and First Street, N. E. The land has already been acquired for this purpose, and the plans call for an expensive building, but one quite out of harmony with the Capitol and the Senate Office Building. While the Methodists profess willingness to harmonize their building with the other buildings, yet the number of stories required and the essential business character of the building itself would make such harmony out of the question. The Commission, therefore, have prepared a Resolution for the acquisition of all the land between the Library of Congress and B Street, northeast, for the purpose of a Supreme Court Building, the idea being to control this area. I enclose a copy of the proposed Resolution and would be pleased to receive from you any suggestions that may occur to you either as to form of the legislation or as to any matters connected therewith.

Very respectfully, yours,

(signed) C. O. Sherrill

Lieut. Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

Hon. William H. Taft,
The Chief Justice of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT B.

S. J. RES.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

December , 1921.

Mr. ----- introduced the following Joint Resolution, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the purchase of land for a building of the Supreme Court of the United States.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That for the purpose of acquiring the land for a building of the Supreme Court of the United States, in what are known as squares seven hundred twenty-six, seven hundred twenty-seven, and seven hundred twenty-eight, bounded by First Street, East Capitol Street, Second Street, and B Street, northeast, together with public streets within the aforesaid bounded area, in the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, said land, and the sum necessary to acquire such land is hereby authorized to be expended; that should the Secretary of the Treasury decide to institute condemnation proceedings in order to secure any or all of the land herein authorized to be acquired, such proceedings shall be in accordance with section three of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, providing a site for the enlargement of the Government Printing Office (Statutes at Large, volume 26, chapter 837).

C O P Y

December 20, 1921.

My dear Mr. Henderson:

Your letter of December 9, together with the design for a War Memorial for the Agricultural Department, was brought before a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on December 13, 1921.

The Commission felt that the design itself was unfitted to a place in the Mall although it might be in keeping with Arlington. In other words it was a mortuary monument instead of a Mall feature. It could never be related to the improvements which are now under way in the Mall, and for this reason the Commission cannot approve the design. The design is returned to you herewith.

Sincerely, yours,

(signed) C. O. Sherrill

Lieut. Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

Mr. W. C. Henderson, Chairman,
War Memorial Committee,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT C.

C O P Y

WAR DEPARTMENT
BATTLE MONUMENTS BOARD
Room 524, State, War & Navy Building,
Washington, D.C.

December 12, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Secretary, Fine Arts Commission.

Subject: Plans of Battle Monuments Board.

1. In accordance with our conversation of recent date, I am inclosing a communication briefly outlining the present plans of the Battle Monuments Board for marking the battlefields in Europe.

2. It is hoped that it will be convenient for you to present this informally at the next meeting of the Fine Arts Commission. We would welcome any suggestions from them concerning this plan.

J. McA. Palmer,
Colonel, Infantry,
President.

1 Enclo.

EXHIBIT D.

WAR DEPARTMENT
BATTLE MONUMENTS BOARD
Room 524, State, War & Navy Building,
Washington, D. C.

PLANS OF THE BATTLE MONUMENTS BOARD.

NOTE: This communication has been prepared for the purpose of answering many requests for information concerning the work of the Battle Monuments Board.

The Battle Monuments Board, since its appointment by the Secretary of War on June 11, 1921, has been engaged in preparing a detailed project for marking the American battlefields in Europe and in drafting a bill to secure proper funds for carrying out this project. The project has been outlined and the bill will be ready for presentation to Congress about January 1st, 1922. This bill will prescribe for a commission of the following composition to supervise the work:

The Secretary of War; One Senator; One Representative; Chief of Staff of the Army; One representative of the American Legion; One representative of the Fine Arts Commission; One Army Officer to act as secretary, designated by the Secretary of War.

The following general principles have governed the work of the board in the preparation of its project:

- a. The project should be complete in itself, with all American operations shown in proper perspective;
- b. All monuments and markers involved in the project must fulfill the following requirements:
 - 1. Be so located as to mark important points in the history of our Army in Europe;
 - 2. Be in good taste, dignified, and in all respects of the highest standard.
- c. The project must give information in such a way as to be easily understood by those unfamiliar with military history and military terminology.

With these general principles in mind, the project outlined below was developed:

The following classes of monuments are to be used:

- a. Relief Map.
- b. Outline sketch map.
- c. Plain stone.
- d. Bronze tablets.
- e. Two large monuments (one for St. Mihiel, the other for the Meuse-Argonne operation).

Relief Map Monuments. The idea for the relief map monuments originated in the A. E. F. This idea is to place a relief map showing the surrounding country upon a prominent point of the terrain. A person looking at the relief map, which will also show information concerning the fighting, can look out over the ground and pick out on the ground the places where the various troops fought. This idea has met with enthusiastic approval and forms the basis of the project.

The relief maps to be used will be cast in bronze and will show in colored enamel the daily front lines and numbers of the American divisions concerned. Streams will appear in blue enamel. The scale of the map will be 1/20,000. The relief map will have an ornamental border with all details of the map artistically worked out.

The support for the relief map is to be a solid stone block with top surface somewhat larger than the relief map. The face of the block toward the observer will show the coat-of-arms of the United States and the words "United States of America", these to be either cut into the stone or in bronze. On the front face of the block the question is still up for decision as to whether or not to show the numbers and divisional insignia of the divisions for which the relief map shows information.

These monuments will be used to show operations of American divisions at all places where ground was either lost or gained. They will be placed at points which combine prominence with accessibility. The tentative number of these monuments is 76.

Outline Sketch Map Monument. Outline sketch map monuments will be used to mark front lines along which American troops trained or occupied sectors. These monuments will be somewhat the same as the relief map monuments, the main differences being an outline sketch in bronze in place of the relief map and a difference in size. One of these monuments will be erected for each division and for each time it occupied a portion of the front line. They will be placed at accessible points, perhaps near the division headquarters occupied at the time the division held the sector. The tentative number of these monuments is 37.

Plain Stone Monuments. Plain stone monuments of artistic design will be used to mark special actions and other places of historical importance. The list of these monuments is at present as follows:

- Marking spot first American soldier killed in Europe.
- Marking spot first American soldier wounded at the front in Europe.
- Marking area of German raid on 1st Division November 3, 1917. During this raid the following happened:
 - First American soldier was killed in action;
 - First American prisoner was captured;
 - First German prisoner was captured by American troops.
- Marking first sector held by an American division acting as a unit.
- Marking place 11th U. S. Engineers fought at Cambrai.
- Marking sector 6th U. S. Engineers held during March 21 German offensive.
- Marking important actions of the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372d American regiments which served with the French.

Marking a point near Casarsa, Italy, where the 332d U. S. Infantry was engaged in a rear guard action.

At the town of Hamel, indicating that units of the 33d Division assisted in its capture on July 4, 1918.

Bronze tablets. Bronze tablets will be placed marking certain buildings of interest in connection with the operations of the A. E. F. in Europe. The list at present includes the following:

General Headquarters at Paris - 31 Rue Constantine.

General Headquarters, A. E. F., at Chaumont.

General Headquarters, S. O. S., at Tours.

Headquarters 1st Army at Ligny.

Headquarters 1st Army at Souilly.

Headquarters 2d Army at Toul.

Large Monuments. The project involves a special treatment for the two large American operations. These will be covered by relief map monuments in accordance with the general plan and in addition there will be erected two large monuments. These large monuments are for the purpose of providing at one place information concerning the entire operation. This is thought desirable because it is believed most tourists will have neither time nor money to visit more than a few places on each field. These large monuments will be located at readily accessible places as well as at points of interest. Suggested locations are: for the Meuse-Argonne, Montfaucon; for the St. Mihiel, either St. Mihiel, Hatton-chatel, or the vicinity of Flirey. The exact location will be decided upon later. These large monuments may be commemorative and of elaborate design. It is the intention that they also give information concerning the location of the various smaller relief map monuments scattered in the area.

The project involves the preparation of appropriate literature which will show the locations of all monuments and give additional historical information concerning our operations. In the case of disputed points, it is the intention to enumerate those for which the decision was close, giving briefly both sides of the question.

The board is convinced that the work of marking our battlefields in Europe is very important and should be undertaken by the National Government as soon as possible. The importance of a comprehensive system of marking is evident. Such a system will fix for all times the work of the United States in the World War, as well as the work of each division of its forces. It will make easy a study of operations on the ground and permit tourists to locate without trouble the exact points most interesting to them. It will also serve to commemorate the fine work of our soldiers.

The work of marking these battlefields should be undertaken by the National Government. This will insure that all operations are treated in the order of their importance, markings are historically correct, and proper arrangements are made for the ground used and upkeep of the monuments.

The marking should be done as soon as possible because it is becoming increasingly difficult to straighten out various historical points not covered by the records. Plans are being made by various divisional societies for the erection of monuments to mark events which will be completely marked by this project and therefore will be unnecessary if this project is approved. The exchange is now in our favor, and the ground in its present torn up condition ought to be fairly inexpensive.

